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In remembrance
Stuart Berg Flexner
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cap-a-pie to capitol

cap-a-pie or **cap-à-pie** (kap'ə pē'), *adv.* from head to foot. [1515-25; < MF *de cap a pe* from head to foot < OPr < L *dē capite ad pedem*]

cap-à-i-son (ka par'ə sən), *n.*, *v.*, *-soned*, *-soning*. —*n.* 1. a decorative covering for a horse or for the tack or harness of a horse; trappings. 2. rich and sumptuous clothing or equipment. —*v.* 3. to cover with a caparison. 4. to dress richly; deck. [1585-95; < MF *caparasson* (now *caparaçon*) < OSp *caparazón*, akin to *capa* cape']

cape (kăp), *n.* a sleeveless garment of variable length, fastened at the neck and falling loosely from the shoulders, worn separately or attached to another garment. [1350-1400; ME (north); OE *cāp* (see *cope*), reinforced in 16th cent. by Sp *capa* < LL *cappa* hooded cloak, *cope*']

—aped, *adj.*

cape (kăp), *n.* 1. a piece of land jutting into the sea or some other large body of water; point; headland. 2. CAPE-SKIN. —*adj.* 3. (*cap.*) pertaining to the Cape of Good Hope or to South Africa: a *Cape diamond*. [1350-1400; ME *cap* < MF < OPr < VL **capum*, for L *caput* head]

Cape/ Bret'on (brīt'n, brēt'n), *n.* an island forming the NE part of Nova Scotia, in SE Canada. 42,969; 3970 sq. mi. (10,280 sq. km).

Cape/ buf'falo, *n.* AFRICAN BUFFALO. [1885-90]

Cape/ Canav'eral, *n.* CANAVERAL, CAPE.

Cape/ Cod', *n.* 1. a sandy peninsula in SE Massachusetts between Cape Cod Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; resort towns. 2. a style of house developed mainly on Cape Cod, typically a rectangular one- or one-and-a-half-story cottage with a gable roof and a central chimney.

Cape/ Cod' Bay', *n.* a part of Massachusetts Bay, enclosed by the Cape Cod peninsula.

Cape/ Col'ony, *n.* former name of CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (def. 2).

Cape/ Col'ored, *n.* a South African of mixed European and African or Malayan ancestry. [1895-1900]

Cape/ Cor'al, *n.* a city in SE Florida. 59,820.

Cape/ Dutch', *n.* 1. (used with a plural *v.*) (formerly, or in historical contexts) the Afrikaners. 2. (formerly) AFRIKAANS. [1820-30]

Cape/ Fear', *n.* 1. a river in SE North Carolina. 202 mi. (325 km) long. 2. FEAR, CAPE.

Cape/ Horn', *n.* a headland on a small island at the S extremity of South America; belongs to Chile.

Ca-pek (chā'pek), *n.* Karel, 1890-1938, Czech playwright and novelist.

cape-let (kăp'let), *n.* a short cape usu. covering just the shoulders. [1910-15]

cap-e-lin (kap'ə līn), *n.* a small food fish, *Mallotus villosus*, of North American coastal waters; related to the smelt. [1610-20; Amer.; < MF *capelan* < OPr: codfish, lit., CHAPLAIN]

Cap-e-lia (ka pel'ə), *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Auriga. [1675-85; < L: lit., she-goat, dim. of *capra* she-goat (for suffix see CASTLE)]

Cape/ May', *n.* a city in S New Jersey; seashore resort. 4853.

Cape/ of Good' Hope', *n.* 1. a cape in S Africa, in the SW Republic of South Africa. 2. Also called *Cape/ Province*. Formerly, *Cape Colony*, a province in the Republic of South Africa. 7,443,500; 277,169 sq. mi. (717,868 sq. km). *Cap.*: Cape Town.

Cape/ prim'rose, *n.* STREPTOCARPUS.

cap-er (kă'per), *v.*, *-pered*, *-per-ing*, *n.* —*v.* 1. to leap or skip about in a sprightly manner; prance; frisk; gambol. —*n.* 2. a playful leap or skip. 3. a prank or trick; harebrained escapade. 4. Slang, a criminal or illegal act, as a robbery. [1585-95; fig. use of L *capere* he-goat, c. OE *hæfer*, OH *hafir*, OIr *cacra* sheep]

cap-er (kă'per), *n.* 1. a spiny shrub, *Capparis spinosa*, of Mediterranean regions, having roundish leaves and solitary white flowers. 2. its flower bud; pickled and used for garnish or seasoning. [1350-1400; back formation from *capers* (taken as pl.); ME *caperes* < L *capparis* < Gk *kapparis*]

cap-er-cail-lie (kap'ər kălyē) also **cap-er-cail-zie** (-kăly'zē), *n.* a large grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, of Eurasian forests. [1530-40; by dissimilation < ScotGael *capull coille*, lit., horse of the woods]

cap-er fam'ily, *n.* a family, Cappareae, of shrubs and nonwoody plants that have irregular flowers and fruit in the form of elongated capsules or berries; includes the caper and cleome.

Cap-er-na-um (ka pūr'nā əm, -nē), *n.* an ancient site in N Israel, on the Sea of Galilee; center of Jesus' ministry in Galilee.

cape-skin (kăp'skīn'), *n.* a light, pliable leather made from lamb skin or sheepskin and used esp. for gloves. [1910-15; orig. made from goatskin from the Cape of Good Hope]

Cap-et (kă'pit, kap'it, ka pā'), *n.* Hugh or Fr. Hugues (yg), A.D. 938?-996, king of France 987-996.

Cap-e-tian (ka pē'shən), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the French dynasty that ruled France A.D. 987-1328. —*n.* 2. a member of this dynasty. [1830-40; < F *capétien*, after Hugh CAPET]

Cape/ Town', *n.* the legislative capital of the Republic of South Africa, in the SW part; also capital of Cape of Good Hope province. 789,580.

—Cape-to-nian (kăp tō'nē ən), *n.*

Cape/ Verde' (vür'd), *n.* a republic consisting of a group of islands (Cape/ Verde/ Is'lands) in the Atlantic, W of Senegal in W Africa; formerly an overseas territory of Portugal; gained independence in 1975. 360,000; 1557 sq. mi. (4033 sq. km). *Cap.*: Praia. —**Cape/ Ver'de-an** (vür'dē ən), *n.*

Cape/ York' Penin'sula, *n.* a peninsula in NE Australia, in N Queensland, between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Coral Sea.

cap-ful (kap'fūl), *n.*, *pl.* *-fuls*, the amount that a cap will hold. [1710-20] —**Usage**. See *-ful*.

Cap-Haitien (kap'hā'shən) also **Cap-Ha-tien** (fr. ka pa syā'), *n.* a seaport in N Haiti. 64,406.

cap-i-as (kă'pē əs, kăp'ē-), *n.* a writ commanding an officer to take a specified person into custody. [1400-50; late ME < L: lit., you are to take]

cap-il-lar-i-ty (kap'ə lar'ē), *n.* the elevation or depression of part of a liquid surface coming in contact with a solid. [1820-30]

cap-il-lar-y (kap'ə ler'ē), *n.*, *pl.* *-lar-ies*, *adj.* —*n.* 1. one of the minute blood vessels between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. 2. Also called *capillary tube*, a tube with a

small bore. —*adj.* 3. pertaining to a capillary or capill to or occurring in or as if in a tube of fine bore. 5. r of hair; hairlike. 6. a. pertaining to capillarity. b. of apparent attraction or repulsion between a liquid and capill(ar) (obs., < L *capillaris* pertaining to hair = *ca* -AR) + -ARY]

cap-i-tal' (kap'i tī), *n.* 1. the city or town that is the eminent of a country, state, etc. 2. a city regarded eminence in some field of activity: the *dance capital*. 4. the wealth, as in money or property, owned or en by an individual, firm, etc. 5. a. assets remaining af bilities; the net worth of a business. b. the ownershi ness. 6. any source of profit, advantage, power, e pertaining to financial capital. 8. principal; primary; concern. 9. chief, esp. as being the official seat c country, state, etc.: a *capital city*. 10. excellent or fir tel. 11. of or indicating a capital letter; uppercase. 1 of life: *capital punishment*. 13. punishable by dea [1175-1225; ME; (adj.) (< AF) < L *capitālis* of the | caput head + *-ālis* -AL'; (n.) < ML *capitāle* wealth, *capitālis*] —**Syn.** CAPITAL, CHIEF, MAJOR, PRINCIPAL; leading representative of a kind. CAPITAL may suggest portance, or excellence: a *capital idea*. CHIEF often n fice or power; it may mean 'most important: the *c problem*. MAJOR refers to someone or something tha ber, quantity, or importance: a *major resource*; a *n* refers to the most distinguished, influential, or forem a *principal stockholder*; the *principal reason*.

cap-i-tal' (kap'i tī), *n.* the distinctively treated upper pilaster, or the like. See also *illus.* at ORDER. [1250 head (n. use of neut. of L *adj.*) for LL *capitellum* = head + *-ellum* dim. suffix]

capitals
A, Tuscan; B, Gothic



cap'ital as'set, *n.* FIXED ASSET. [1920-25]

cap'ital expen'diture, *n.* an addition to the valu by the purchase of a new building. [1895-1900]

cap'ital gain', *n.* profit from the sale of assets, a late. [1920-25]

cap'ital goods', *n.pl.* machines and tools used other goods. [1895-1900]

cap'ital-inten'sive, *adj.* requiring a large amount to the use of labor. Compare LABOR-INTENSIVE. [1955]

cap-i-tal-ism (kap'i tī liz'm), *n.* an economic sys ment in and ownership of the means of production, change of wealth is made and maintained chiefly by corporations. [1850-55]

cap-i-tal-ist (kap'i tī līz), *n.* 1. a person who invest enterprises. 2. an advocate of capitalism. 3. a [1785-95]

cap-i-tal-is-tic (kap'i tī līst'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to 2. founded on or supporting capitalism: a *capitalist Amer.* —**cap'ital-is-tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (kap'i tī ə zā'shən), *n.* 1. the at talizing. 2. the authorized or outstanding stocks anc tion. 3. a. the total investment of the owner or own terprise. b. the total corporate liability, including boi total of these amounts. [1855-60]

cap-i-tal-ize (kap'i tī zīz'), *v.t.*, *-ized*, *-iz-ing*. 1. to tal letters or with an initial capital. 2. to authorize stocks and bonds in the corporate charter of: to *cap 3.* to supply with capital. 4. *capitalize on*, to take one's advantage: to *capitalize on one's opportunitie*.

cap'ital let'ter, *n.* a letter of the alphabet that corresponding lowercase letter in form and height, distinguished from *a*, *b*, *q*, and *r*.

cap'ital loss', *n.* loss from the sale of assets, as late. [1920-25]

cap-i-tal-ly (kap'i tī lē), *adv.* 1. excellently; very i involving capital punishment. [1600-10]

cap'ital sins', *n.pl.* DEADLY SINS.

cap'ital stock', *n.* 1. the total stock authorized ration. 2. the book value of such stock. [1890-95]

cap-i-tate (kap'i tā'tē), *adj.* 1. globose, as certain l 2. enlarged or knob-shaped at the end, as a b *capitatus* having a head = *capit-*, s. of *caput* head

cap-i-ta-tion (kap'i tā'shən), *n.* 1. a poll tax. 2. a uniform amount for each person. [1605-15; < F *capit-*, s. of *caput* head + *-atio* -ATION] —**cap'ita'**

Cap-i-tol (kap'i tī), *n.* 1. the building in Washing U.S. Congress holds its sessions. 2. (often L.C.) a b state legislature. 3. the ancient temple of Jupiter a toline. 4. the Capitoline. [1690-1700; Amer.; < L

Jupiter on Capitoline hill, Rome, taken to be a deri **Cap'itol Hill'**, *n.* 1. the small hill in Washington Capitol stands. 2. the U.S. Congress.

Cap-i-to-line (kap'i tī līn'), *n.* 1. one of the seven Rome was built. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the C cient temple of Jupiter that stood on this hill. I *Capitolinus*; see CAPITOL, -INE']

Cap'itol Reef' National Park', *n.* a nation Utah: sedimentary formations and fossils. 397 sq. r

cap-i-tu-lar (ka pich'ə ter), *adj.* 1. pertaining b



chalk or **chalklike**, substance for marking, as a blackboard crayon. **3.** a mark made with chalk. **4.** a score or tally. **5.** to mark with chalk. **6.** to rub over or whiten with chalk. **7.** (of paint) to powder from weathering. **8. chalk up**, **a.** to score or earn, as points in a game. **b.** to attribute. [bef. 900; ME *chalke*, OE *cealc* < L *calc-*, s. of *calx* lime; see *CALCIUM*] —**chalk/like**, *adj.*

chalk-board (chôk/bôrd/, -bôrd/), *n.* a blackboard, esp. a green, or other light-colored one. [1935-40; Amer.]

chalk-stone (chôk/stôn/), *n.* a chalklike concretion in the tissues or small joints of a person with gout. [1730-40]

chalk-y (chôk/ē), *adj.* **chalk-i-er**, **chalk-i-est**. **1.** of or like chalk. **2.** of a chalklike consistency: *chalky soil*. [1425-75] —**chalk/i-ness**, *n.*

chai-lah (khā/lā, hā/), *n.* a rich, leavened, often braided white bread made with eggs, eaten esp. on the Jewish Sabbath. [*<* Heb *hallāh*]

chal-lenge (chal/ing), *n.* **1.** **lenged**, **leng-ing**. **1.** a summons to engage in contest, as of skill or strength. **2.** something that by its nature or character serves as a serious test: *Space exploration offers a challenge to humankind*. **3.** a call to fight, as in a duel. **4.** a demand to explain, justify, etc. **5.** difficulty in a job or undertaking that is stimulating to one engaged in it. **6.** the demand of a military sentry for identification or a countersign. **7.** a formal objection to the qualifications of a juror or jury. **8.** the assertion that a vote is invalid or that a voter is not legally qualified. **9.** the assessment of a specific function in an organism by exposing it to a provocative substance or activity. **10.** to summon to a contest. **11.** to take exception to: call in question. **12.** to demand as something due or rightful. **13.** to halt and demand identification or a countersign from. **14.** to take formal exception to (a juror or jury). **15.** to invite; arouse: *a matter which challenges attention*. **16.** to assert that (a vote) is invalid. **17.** to assert that (a voter) is not qualified to vote. **18.** to inject (an organism) with a specific substance in order to assess its physiological or immunological activity. **19.** to make or issue a challenge. [1175-1225; ME *challenge* < OF, var. of *chalonge* < L *calumniā* CALUMNY] —**chal/lenge-a-ble**, *adj.*

chal-lenged (chal/ing), *adj.* (used as an euphemism) disabled, handicapped, or deficient (usu. prec. by an adverb): *physically challenged*. [1980-85; Amer.]

chal-leng-er (chal/ing-jēr), *n.* **1.** a person or thing that challenges. **2.** a boxer who fights a champion for his championship title. **3.** (cap.) a U.S. space shuttle that exploded after launch on Jan. 28, 1986, causing the death of all seven crew members. [1250-1300]

chal-lis (shal/ē), *n.* a soft plain-weave fabric in wool, cotton, or rayon, usu. in a small print. [1840-50; perh. after *Challis*, a surname]

Chal-lon (sha lôn/), *n.* a city in E France, on the Saône River. 56,194. Also called **Chal-lon-sur-Saône** (sha lôn syr sôn/).

chal-one (kal/ôn), *n.* an endocrine secretion that depresses or inhibits physiological activity. [1910-15; < GK *chalôn*, prp. of *chalaîn* to slacken, loosen; on the model of *HORMONE*]

Châ-lons (sha lôn/), *n.* a city in NE France; defeat of Attila A.D. 451. 51,137. Also called **Châ-lons-sur-Marne** (sha lôn syr mār/).

cha-lutz (khā lûts/), *n.* **pl.** **cha-lutz-im** (khā lûts im/). HALUTZ.

chal-yb-e-ate (ke lib/ē-āt/), *adj.* **1.** containing or impregnated with salts of iron, as a mineral spring or medicine. **2.** a chalybeate water, medicine, or the like. [1625-35; < NL *chalybeatus* = L *chalybē* (ius) of iron (< GK *chalybēios*, der. of *chalybs*, s. *chalyb-* iron, steel, after the *Chalybes* a people of Asia Minor famous for their steel) + *-ātus* -ATE]

cham (kam), *n.* *Archaic.* KHAN.

Cham (chām), *n.* **pl.** **Chams**, (esp. collectively) **Cham**. **1.** a member of a people living in several noncontiguous areas of S central Vietnam and Cambodia. **2.** the Austronesian language of the Chams.

cham-ae-phyte (kam/ē fit/), *n.* a plant having buds near ground level. [1910-15; < GK *chamai* on the ground + *-PHYTE*]

cham-bar (chām/bār/), *n.* **adj.** **bered**, **ber-ing**. **1.** a usu. private room in a house or apartment, esp. a bedroom. **2.** a room in a palace or official residence. **3. a.** a legislative, judicial, or other assembly, or a branch of such an assembly: *the upper and lower chambers of a legislature*. **b.** a room housing such an assembly. **4. chambers**, a place where a judge hears matters not requiring action in open court. **5.** an enclosed space; cavity: *a chamber of the heart*. **6.** a receptacle for one or more cartridges in a firearm, or for a shell in a gun. **7.** of, pertaining to, or performing chamber music: *chamber players*. **8.** to put or enclose in or as if in a chamber. **9.** to provide with a chamber. [1175-1225; ME *chambre* < OF < L *camera*, var. of *camara* vaulted room, vault < GK *kamara*]

cham/bered nau/tilus, *n.* NAUTILUS (def. 1). [1855-60]

cham-ber-lain (chām/bēr lin/), *n.* **1.** an official who manages the living quarters of a sovereign or member of the nobility. **2.** the high steward or factor of a member of the nobility. **3.** a high official of a royal court. [1175-1225; ME < OF, var. of *chamberlenc* < Frankish **kammerling* = *kammer* (< L *camera* room; see *CHAMBER*) + *-ling* -LING]

Cham-ber-lain (chām/bēr lin/), *n.* **1.** (Arthur) Neville, 1869-1940, British prime minister 1937-40. **2.** Joseph, 1836-1914, British statesman (father of Sir Austen and Neville Chamberlain). **3.** Sir (Joseph) Austen, 1863-1937, British statesman.

cham-ber-maid (chām/bēr mād/), *n.* a maid who cleans bedrooms and bathrooms, as in a hotel. [1580-90]

cham-ber mu/sic, *n.* music suited for performance in a room or a small concert hall and played by a small ensemble. [1780-90]

cham-ber of com/mence, *n.* an association, primarily of people in business, to promote the commercial interests of an area. [1780-90]

cham-ber or/chestra, *n.* a small orchestra, commonly of about 25 players. [1925-30]

cham-ber pot/, *n.* a portable container for urine and defecation, used in bedrooms. [1560-70]

cham-ber tomb/, *n.* a tomb of late Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe, usu. lined with megalithic slabs and covered by a mound, used for burials over successive generations. [1890-95]

Cham-béry (shām bā rē/), *n.* a city in SE France. 54,896.

cham-bray (shām/bra/), *n.* a fine cloth of cotton, silk, or linen, commonly of plain weave with a colored warp and white weft. [1805-15; Amer., var. of CAMBRIC]

cha-me-le-on (ka mē/ē-ŋ, -mē/ŋen/), *n.* **1.** any Old World lizard of the family Chamaeleontidae, characterized by very slow locomotion, a projectile tongue, and the ability to change color. **2.** ANOLE. **3.** a changeable or fickle person. [1300-50; ME *camellion* < MF < L *chamaeleon* < GK *chamailēōn* = *chamai* on the ground, dwarf (akin to HUMUS) + *lēōn* lion] —**cha-me-le-on/ic** (-ŋŋ/ik/), *adj.* —**cha-me-le-on-like**, *adj.*

cham-fer (chām/fēr/), *n.* a cut that is made in wood or some other material, usu. at a 45° angle to the adjacent principal faces. [1595-1605; back-formation from *chamfering* < MF *chamfrein*, var. of *chanfreint* beveled edge, orig. ptp. of *chanfreindre* to bevel = *chant* edge (< L *canthus*; see CANT) + *freindre* to break < L *frangere*] —**cham-fer-er**, *n.*

Cha-mic (chā/mik/), *n.* a group of Austronesian languages, including Cham and the languages of a number of other peoples of S central Vietnam and adjacent parts of Cambodia.

cham-my (shām/ē), *n.* **pl.** **-mies**, **v.t.** **-mied**, **-my-ing**. CHAMOIS (def. 2-6).

cham-ois (shām/ē; for 1 also shām wā/), *n.* **pl.** **cham-ois**, **cham-oix** (shām/ēz; for 1 also shām wā/), *v.* **cham-oised** (shām/ēd/), **cham-ois-ing** (shām/ē ing/). **1.** an agile goat antelope, *Rupicapra rupicapra*, of high mountains of Europe. **2.** a soft, pliable leather from any of various skins dressed with oil. **3.** a piece of this leather. **4.** a cotton cloth simulating this leather. **5.** to dress (a pelt) to produce chamois. **6.** to rub or buff with a chamois. Also, **chammy**, **shammy** (for defs. 2-6). [1525-35; < MF < LL *camox*, presumably of pre-L orig.]

cham-o-mile or **cam-o-mile** (kam/ē-mil/, -mē/), *n.* **1.** a composite plant, *Chamaemelum nobile* (or *Anthemis nobilis*), native to the Old World, having strongly scented foliage and white ray flowers with yellow centers used medicinally and as a tea. **2.** any of several allied plants of the genera *Matricaria* and *Tripleurospermum*. [1350-1400; ME *camomille* < MF, OF *camomille* or ML *camomilla*, for L *chamaemelon* < GK *chamaimēlon* = *chamai* on the ground + *mēlon* apple]

Cham-o-nix (shām/ē nē/), *n.* a mountain valley in E France; N of Mont Blanc.

Cha-mor-ro (chā mōr/ō, chā-/), *n.* **Violeta Barrios de**, born 1929, president of Nicaragua since 1990.

champ (chāmp, chomp) also **chomp**, *v.* **champed**, **champ-ing**, *n.* **1.** to bite upon or grind, esp. impatiently: *The horses champed the oats*. **2.** to crush with the teeth and chew vigorously or noisily; munch. **3.** to mash; crush. **4.** to make vigorous chewing or biting movements with the jaws and teeth. **5.** the act of champing. [1520-30; perh. akin to CHAP; see CHOP] —**champ/er**, *n.* —**champ/y**, *adj.*

champ (chāmp), *n.* *Informal.* a champion. [1865-70; by shortening]

cham-pac or **cham-pak** (chām/pak, chūm/puk/), *n.* a S Asian tree, *Mitchella champaca*, of the magnolia family, having yellow or orange flowers and yielding a fragrant oil. [1760-70; < Hindi *campak* < Skt *campaka*]

cham-pagne (shām pān/), *n.* **1.** (cap.) the sparkling dry white wine from the region of Champagne in France. **2.** a similar sparkling wine produced elsewhere. **3.** a very pale yellow or greenish yellow color. [1655-65; after CHAMPAGNE]

Cham-pagne (shām pān/), *n.* a region and former province in NE France.

Cham-pagne-Ar-dennes (shām pān/ ar dēn/), *n.* a metropolitan region in NE France. 1,352,500; 9887 sq. mi. (25,606 sq. km).

cham-paign (shām pān/), *n.* **1.** level, open country; plain. **2.** *Obs.* a battlefield. **3.** level and open: *champaign fields*. [1350-1400; ME *champaigne* < MF *champaigne* < L *campānia*; see CAMPAIGN]

Cham-paign (shām pān/), *n.* a city in E Illinois, adjoining Urbana. 59,150.

cham-pers (shām/pərz/), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* CHAMPAGNE (def. 1). [1950-55; CHAMPAGNE + *-ERS*]

cham-per-ty (chām/pər tē/), *n.* a sharing in the proceeds of litigation in return for helping to prosecute or defend a case. [1300-50; ME *cham-partie* = *champart* (< MF: share of the produce, lit. of the field = *champ* field (see CAMP)) + *part* share, PART + *-ie* -y] —**cham-per-tous**, *adj.*

cham-pi-gnon (shām pin/ŋen, shām/pin yōn/), *n.* **pl.** **-pi-gnons** (-pin/-yānz, -pin/-yōn/), an edible mushroom. [1570-80; < MF, appar. < VL **campinus* of the field (see CAMP) -INE + *-on* n. suffix]

cham-pion (chām/pē en/), *n.* **v.** **-oned**, **-on-ing**, *adj.* **1.** a person who has defeated all competing opponents so as to hold first place. **2.** anything that takes first place in competition. **3.** an animal that has won a certain number of points in officially recognized shows. **4.** a person who fights for or defends any person or cause: *a champion of the oppressed*. **5.** a fighter or warrior. **6.** to act as champion of; defend; support. **7.** *Obs.* to defy. **8.** first among all contestants or competitors. [1175-1225; ME < OF < LL *campiōnem*, acc. of *campiō* < W GMC **kampjō*, der. of **kamp* battlefield < L *campus* field; cf. OE *cempa* warrior] —**cham-pi-on-like**, *adj.*

cham-pi-on-ship (chām/pē an ship/), *n.* **1.** the distinction or condition of being a champion. **2.** advocacy or defense: *championship of the underdog*. **3.** a contest to determine a champion. [1815-25]

Cham-plain (shām plān/), *n.* **1.** Samuel de, 1567-1635, French explorer; founder of Quebec; first colonial governor 1633-35. **2.** Lake, a lake between New York and Vermont. 125 mi. (200 km) long; ab. 600 sq. mi. (1550 sq. km).

champ-le-vé (shām le vā/), *adj.* **v.** **-vés** (-vā/, -vāz/), *adj.* **1.** being or made by an enameling technique in which the enamel is fused

PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, Evēn; if, īce; ox, nō, fōr, oil, bōok, bōst, out; up, ūrge; child; sing; shoe; thīn, thāt; zh in treasure. a = a in alone, e in item, ī in easily, o in gallop, u in circus; * in fire (fīr), hour (ouər).



chamois.

Rupicapra rupicapra, about 2 1/2 ft. (0.8 m) high at shoulder; horns to 8 in. (20 cm); length 4 ft. (1.2 m).

onto incised or hollowed areas of a metal base. —*n.* 2. the technique itself. [1855-60; < F, ptp. of *champlever* to lift (i.e., take out) a field (i.e., a flat part), make hollow places on the ground to be engraved; see CAMP, LEVER]

Champollion (shān pō lyōn'), *n.* Jean François (zhān), 1790-1832, French Egyptologist.

Champs-Élysées (shān zā lē zā'), *n.* a boulevard in Paris, France, noted for its cafés, shops, and theaters.

chance (chāns; chāns), *n.* *v.* **chanced, chanc-ing, adj.** —*n.* 1. the unpredictable and uncontrollable element of an event or occurrence. 2. luck or fortune; a game of chance. 3. a possibility or probability of anything happening: a fifty-percent chance of success. 4. an opportunity: Now is your chance. 5. a risk or hazard: Take a chance. 6. a ticket in a lottery or prize drawing. 7. **chances**, probability: The chances are that the train hasn't left yet. 8. Archaic. an unfortunate event; mishap. —*v.i.* 9. to happen or occur by chance: It chanced that our arrivals coincided. —*v.t.* 10. to take the chances or risks of; risk (often fol. by impersonal *it*): I'll have to chance it, whatever the outcome. 11. **chance on** or **upon**, to meet unexpectedly and accidentally. —*adj.* 12. not planned or expected; accidental: a chance occurrence. —*Idiom.* 13. **by chance**, unintentionally; accidentally. 14. **on the (off) chance**, counting on the (slight) possibility. [1250-1300; ME < OF *chejance* < VL **cadentia* event, happening; see CADENZA] —**chance/ful, adj.**

chan-cel (chān'sel, chān'), *n.* the space around the altar of a church, usu. enclosed, for the use of the clergy and other officials. [1275-1325; ME < MF < LL *cancellus* lattice, railing or screen before the altar of a church, L *cancelli* (pl.) lattice, grating; see CANCEL]

chan-cel-ler-y (chān'sel lē, -sle rē; -səl rē, chān'), *n., pl. -ler-ies*. 1. the position, office, or department of a chancellor. 2. the staff or office of an embassy or consulate. 3. a building or room occupied by a chancellor's department. [1250-1300; ME *chancellerie* < AF, = *chancel-ler* CHANCELLOR + *-ie* -*y*]

chan-cel-lor (chān'sel lōr, -slər, chān'), *n.* 1. the chief minister of state in some parliamentary governments, as in Germany. 2. the chief administrative officer in some American universities. 3. the chief secretary of a king or noble, or of an embassy. 4. the priest in charge of a Roman Catholic chancery. 5. the title of various important officials in the British government. 6. (in some states) the judge of a court of equity. 7. *Brit.* the honorary, nonresident, titular head of a university. [1100-50; ME *chancellor*, late OE *canceler* < ONF, OF < LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, lit., man at the barrier (see CANCEL, -*er*)] —**chan/cel-lor-ship, n.**

Chan/cellor of the Excheq/uer, *n.* the minister of finance in the British government. [1350-1400]

Chan-cel-lors-ville (chān'sel lōrz vil', -slōrz, chān'), *n.* a village in NE Virginia; site of a Confederate victory 1863.

chance/med/ley, *n.* 1. a homicide occurring during an unpredicted encounter. 2. aimless, random action. [1485-95; < AF *chance medlee*]

chan-cery (chān'sē rē, chān'), *n., pl. -cer-ies*. 1. the office or department of a chancellor; chancery. 2. an office of public records. 3. *Brit.* the Lord Chancellor's court, a division of the High Court of Justice. 4. a court of equity. 5. equity (def. 3a, b). 5. the administrative office of a diocese. —*Idiom.* 6. **in chancery**, in litigation in a court of equity or chancery. [1325-75; ME *chancerie*, var. of *chancelrie*, syncopated var. of *chancellerie* CHANCELLERY]

chan-cro (shāng'kro), *n.* the initial lesion of syphilis and certain other infectious diseases, commonly a more or less distinct ulcer or sore with a hard base. [1595-1605; < MF < L *cancreum*, acc. of *cancer* CANCER] —**chan/crous, adj.**

chan-croid (shāng'kroid), *n.* an infectious venereal ulcer with a soft base. Also called **soft chancre**. [1860-65] —**chan-croid/al, adj.**

chanc-y (chān'sē, chān'), *adj.* **chanc-i-er, chanc-i-est**. 1. hazardous or risky; uncertain. 2. subject to chance; random; haphazard. 3. *Scott.* lucky. [1505-15] —**chanc/-ness, n.**

chan-de-li-er (shān'dl ēr), *n.* a decorative, sometimes ornate light fixture suspended from a ceiling, usu. having branched supports for a number of lights. [1655-65; < F, lit., something that holds candles; see CHANDLER] —**chan-de-li-er-ed, adj.**

chan-delle (shān del', shān-), *n.* an abrupt climbing turn in which an aircraft almost stalls while using its momentum to gain a higher rate of climb. [1915-20; < F, lit., CANDLE]

Chan-der-na-gor (chūn'der, nē gōr', -gōr') also **Chan-dar-na-gar** (-nug'ər), *n.* a port in S West Bengal, in E India, on the Hooghly River; a former French dependency. 421,256.

Chan-di-garh (chūn'di gur'), *n.* a city and a union territory in N India; the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states. 450,061; 44 sq. mi. (114 sq. km).

chan-dler (chānd'ler, chānd'), *n.* 1. a person who makes or sells items of tallow or wax, as candles or soap. 2. a dealer or trader in supplies, esp. of a specialized type: a ship chandler. [1275-1325; ME *chandeler* candlestick, maker or seller of candles < AF, OF *chandeller* = *chandelle* CANDLE + *-ier* -*er*]

Chan-dler (chānd'ler, chānd'), *n.* 1. Raymond (Thornton), 1888-1959, U.S. writer of detective novels. 2. a town in central Arizona. 81,080.

Chan-dler pe-riod, *n.* the period of the oscillation (Chan/dler wob-ble) of the earth's axis, varying between 416 and 433 days. [1955-60; after Seth Chandler (1846-1913), U.S. astronomer]

chan-dler-y (chānd'le rē, chānd'), *n., pl. -dler-ies*. 1. a storeroom for candles. 2. the business or wares of a chandler. [1595-1605]

Chai-nel (shā nēl', shān'), *n.* Gabrielle, ('Coco'), 1882-1971, French fashion designer.

Chang-an (Chin. chāng'ān'), *n.* former name of XIAN.

Chang-chia-k'ou (Chin. chāng'jiā'kō'), *n.* ZHANGJIAGOU.

Chang-chou or Chang-chow (Chin. chāng'chō'), *n.* ZHANGZHOU.

Ch'ang-chou (Chin. chāng'chō'), *n.* CHANGZHOU.

Chang-chun (chāng'chōn'), *n.* the capital of Jilin province, in NE China. 1,860,000.

Chang-de (chāng'dē') also **Changteh**, *n.* a city in N Hunan province, in E China. 225,000.

change (chānj), *v.* **changed, chang-ing, n.** —*v.t.* 1. to make different in form: to change one's name. 2. to transform (usu. fol. by *into*): The witch changed the prince into a toad. 3. to exchange for another: others: to change shoes. 4. to give and take reciprocally: to change places with someone. 5. to transfer from one (conveyance) to another. 6. to give or get smaller money in exchange for. 7. to give or get foreign money in exchange for. 8. to remove and replace the coverings or garments of: to change a bed; to change a baby. —*v.i.* 9. to become different: The nation's mood has changed. 10. to become altered or modified: Colors change when exposed to the sun. 11. to become transformed (usu. fol. by *into*): The toad changed back into a prince. 12. to pass gradually into (usu. fol. by *to* or *into*): Summer changed to autumn. 13. to make an exchange. 14. to transfer between conveyances. 15. to change one's clothes. 16. (of the moon) to pass from one phase to another. 17. (of the voice) to become deeper in tone. 18. **change off**, a. to take turns with another, as at doing a task. b. to alternate between two tasks or between a task and a rest break. —*n.* 19. the act of changing or the result of being changed. 20. a transformation or modification: a change of expression. 21. a variation or deviation: a change in one's routine. 22. the substitution of one thing for another. 23. a. the placement or substitution. 24. a fresh set of clothes. 25. variety or novelty: He's not one who likes change. 26. the passing from one state phase, etc., to another: social change. 27. a modulation in jazz. 28. the money returned when the sum offered in payment is larger than the sum due. 29. coins of low denomination. 30. any of the various sequences in which a peal of bells may be rung. 31. *Brit.* EXCHANGE (def. 9). —*Idiom.* 32. **change one's mind**, to modify or reverse one's opinion or intentions. [1175-1225; ME < AF, OF *changer* < LL *cambiare*, to cambire to exchange] —**change/er, n.** —*Syn.* CHANGE, ALTER both mean to make a difference in the state or condition of a thing. TO CHANGE is to make a material or radical difference or to substitute one thing for another of the same kind: to change a lock; to change one's plans. TO ALTER is to make some partial change, as in appearance, but usu. to preserve the identity: to alter a garment; to alter a contract.

change-a-ble (chān'jē bal), *adj.* 1. liable to change or to be changed: variable. 2. of changing color or appearance: changeable silk. [1200-50] —**change-a-bil-i-ty, change-a-ble-ness, n.** —**change-a-bly, adv.**

change-ful (chānj'fēl), *adj.* tending to change; variable; inconstant [1600-10] —**change-ful-ly, adv.** —**change-ful-ness, n.**

change-less (chānj'lis), *adj.* unchanging; constant. [1570-80] —**change-less-ly, adv.** —**change-less-ness, n.**

change-ling (chānj'ling), *n.* 1. an infant exchanged by stealth for another child. 2. Archaic. a. a renegade or turncoat. b. an imbecile. [1545-55]

change of heart, *n.* a reversal of feelings or opinions. [1820-30]

change of life, *n.* MENOPAUSE. [1825-35]

change of pace, *n.* 1. a temporary variation in a normal routine. 2. Also called **change-up**, a baseball pitch that is thrown like a fastball but, because of the pitcher's grip, is deceptively slower. [1935-40]

change-o-ver (chānj'ō'vər), *n.* a conversion from one condition, system, or apparatus to another. [1905-10]

change/ing room, *n.* the art of ringing changes in various sequences on a peal of bells. [1870-75]

chang-ling room, *n.* *Brit.* a locker room for athletes. [1935-40]

Chang Jiang (chāng'jiāng), *n.* a river in E Asia, flowing S and then E from the Tibetan plateau to the East China Sea. ab. 3200 mi. (5150 km) long. Also called **Yangtze**.

Chang-sha (chāng'shā'), *n.* the capital of Hunan province, in SE China. 1,120,000.

Chang-teh (Chin. chāng'dē'), *n.* CHANGDE.

Chang-zhou or Ch'ang-chou (chāng'jō'), *n.* a city in S Jiangsu province, in E China. 300,000.

chan-nel (chān'ēl), *n., v., -neled, -nel-ing* (or esp. *Brit.*) **-nelled, -nel-ing**. —*n.* 1. the bed of a stream, river, or other waterway. 2. a navigable route between two bodies of water. 3. the deeper part of a waterway. 4. a wide strait, as between a continent and an island. 5. a course in which something may be directed: to direct a conversation to a new channel. 6. a route through which anything passes or progresses: channels of trade. 7. **channels**, the official course or means of communication: going through channels to reach the governor. 8. a means of access: The Senate is his channel to the White House. 9. CHANNELER (def. 2). 10. a flute in a column. 11. a frequency band of sufficient width to one- or two-way communication from or to a transmitter used for television, radio, CB radio, telephone, or telegraph communication. 12. *bus* (def. 5). 13. either of the two signals in stereophonic or any single signal in multichannel sound recording and reproduction. 14. a transfer opening made by a protein structure embedded in a cell membrane permitting passage of specific ions or molecules into or out of the cell.

calcium channel, 15. a tubular passage for liquids or fluids. 16. a structural member, as one of reinforced concrete, having the form of three sides of a rectangle. b. a number of such members. c. a flange metal beam or bar with a U-shaped cross section. —*v.t.* 17. to convey through or as if through a channel. 18. to direct toward or into some particular course: to channel one's interests. 19. to excavate as a channel. 20. to form a channel in; groove. 21. to reach, or convey message from, by channeling: She claims to channel an ancient Egyptian spirit. —*v.i.* 22. to become marked by a channel: Soft earth has a tendency to channel during a heavy rain. 23. to perform channeling. [1250-1300; ME *chanel* < OF < L *canalis* waterpipe; see CANAL]

chan-nel (chān'ēl), *n.* a horizontal timber or ledge built outboard from the side of a sailing vessel to spread shrouds and backstays outward. [1760-70; alter. of *chain wale*]

chan/nel cat/fish, *n.* a freshwater food fish of the central U.S.; *Ictalurus punctatus*. See *illus.* at CATFISH. Also called **chan/nel cat**. [1830-40; Amer.]

chan-nel-er (chān'ēl ēr), *n.* 1. one that channels. 2. a person who performs channeling. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **chan/nel-ler**. [1895-1900]

chan-nel-ing (chān'ēl īng), *n.* the practice of professedly entering a meditative or trance-like state in order to convey messages from a spiritual guide. [1970-75]

Chan/nel Is/lands, *n.pl.* a British island group in the English Channel